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LARGE MACHINE TOOL AND TOOL PLANTS IN MOSCOW FAIL TO FULFILL PLAN

POOR ORGANIZATION AT MACHINE PLANT -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 14 Oct 53

In the last few years, the Moscow Internal Grinding Machine Plant has mastered the production of the most intricate high-precision jig boring, thread-grinding, and special machine tools ever produced in the Soviet Union. The plant personnel consists of highly skilled workers, foremen, and engineers who are capable of solving the most complex technical problems. In recent years, more than 200 jig boring and about 600 thread-grinding machines have been produced. In 1952-1953, the plant submitted to a state commission two highly complex automatic transfer machine lines for the manufacture of piston pins.

Yet, the plant has been lagging for a long time. For 5 years, the enterprise has failed to fulfill its production program; it has failed to supply machine builders with the required quantity of machine tools of those models specified by the plan.

The reasons for the chronic lagging of the plant are many. They can be divided into two groups, internal and external.

One of the main reasons for the nonfulfillment of the state plan is the spasmodic output of products during the month; in other words, last-minute speed-up. It is no coincidence that overtime work is still being put in at the plant.

The design and technological divisions are not meeting their schedules for making final adjustments on all machine tools. Certain machine tools remain for months in unfinished condition, placing a heavy burden on the finances of the plant.

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The machine shops are not working satisfactorily. Organizational and technical measures are being poorly carried out. There is a shortage of equipment, advanced work methods are being introduced slowly, there are still a large number of rejects, and the technical training of workers is poorly organized.

Discipline at the plant is not good. There are instances of loafing and of violations in production and technological discipline. This, among other things, leads to a lowering in the quality of products and to greater losses due to rejects. In the first half of 1953 alone, the cost of production was 671,000 rubles in excess of plan and nonproductive expenditures were 210,000 rubles in excess of plan.

The unsatisfactory operation of the plant can be blamed first of all on its managerial personnel. Tsukanov, plant director, does not take decisive measures to eliminate shortcomings or to organize production work. He does not try to get positive answers to a number of urgent plant problems from Glavstankoprom (Main Administration of Machine Tool Building Industry) or from the ministry.

The level of party organizational and political work at the plant is also failing to meet current requirements.

The plant party organization and plant management have recognized their responsibilities for these intraplant shortcomings and are taking measures to eliminate them. A detailed plan to comprehensively improve the work at the shops and divisions has been developed. The execution of this plan will, without a doubt, produce good results.

However, the enterprise cannot by its own power catch up with its program. The wrong attitude of Glavstankoprom toward the plant is also responsible to a great extent for this situation.

The basic reason for all plant failings is that Glavstankoprom forgets about the enterprise's specialization in producing precision jig boring machines and thread-grinding machines for internal and external threading.

Glavstankoprom has often discussed the need for developing a plan and estimating the cost of replanning and redesigning the plant to assure high precision production.

Despite its numerous promises, Glavstankoprom has not yet found time to give the plant effective and practical help in overcoming a number of difficulties for which the plant personnel are not responsible.

Instead, the proportion of unrelated products in the plant program increases from year to year.

The great number of type sizes of machine tools for various purposes and of varying accuracies, including heavy machine tools (up to 60 tons), which the plant must manufacture restricts the plant in developing the seven or eight types of jig boring and thread-grinding machines which identify the basic function of the enterprise.

The list of equipment produced at the plant has increased to such an extent that workers at the machine and assembly shops are faced with unsolvable problems. They do not know which machine tools to build first, because to meet all assignments at the same time is impossible.

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There is neither sufficient time nor equipment to carry out the assignments. All reasonable complaints which the plant sends to Glavstankoprom (Karpov, chief) receive the same reply, "Do that which you have been assigned."

What this is leading to can be illustrated by the following fact. The 1953 production program includes ten Model 2460 [jig boring machines], the first experimental model of which has not yet been completed. Other models such as the 2440 [jig boring machine], 5824, and 5810 [thread-grinding machines], have not yet been fully perfected. In volume of work, these unperfected machine tools constitute as much as one fourth of the plant's annual program.

Glavstankoprom overloads the plant with assignments without taking its actual production base into consideration. The plant lacks adequate assembly space. Personnel must work under very crowded conditions. The worker has no place to put tools or parts needed for assembly. Workers literally stand in line to use the overhead cranes. There are only two cranes among 15 brigades that assemble jig boring machines, and only one crane for 30 men who assemble units.

Year after year, the plant is not supplied with high-precision levels for scraping surfaces. In the fifth assembly shop there are only three or four levels for 50 assembly workers. Special conditions such as constant temperature, good equipment, protection from external influences (jolts, percussions, and vibration), stands, special equipment for the manufacture of precision parts, etc., are mandatory for a number of precision jobs. These conditions do not yet exist at the plant.

Even series-produced, formerly perfected machine tools are still being assembled according to a technology developed 5 years ago. Workers still use primitive methods because they do not have the proper equipment. Holes are lapped by hand and scraping operations have not been mechanized.

The plant does not have an experimental base where new designs could be tested and tried. For this reason, untried machine tools are put into series production. Consequently, assembled machines are taken apart (perebiratsya) and readjusted several times. Occasionally this happens at the consumer plant, as was the case, for example, with the Model 2440 machine tools.

Glavstankoprom must study the plant's problems, define its function, and help it to set up rhythmic production. -- A. Vartanyan, secretary of the party organization of the Moscow Internal Grinding Machine Plant.

MOSCOW PLANTS LAG IN PRODUCTION -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 19 Oct 53

Among the large enterprises that did not complete the 9-month program are the Moscow Internal Grinding Machine Plant and the Moscow Frezer Plant imeni Kalinin.

The Internal Grinding Machine Plant failed to fulfill its 9-month plan for gross and commodity production. As a result, the country received dozens of machine tools less than required. These include 30 thread-grinding and jig boring machines which had been perfected by the plant a long time ago. The plant failed to fulfill its plan in all technical and economic indexes.

Two other plants, the Moscow Grinding Machine and Krasnaya Presnya plants, also operated unsatisfactorily. Glavstankoprom failed to give necessary assistance to these lagging plants.

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Glukharev, director of the Moscow Grinding Machine Plant criticized the design bureaus of the Ministry of Machine Building USSR for submitting inadequately worked out blueprints to industry.

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